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It is the opinion of experts who made this tour that no car in the world could have completed it with a perfect score. Yet, from Cincinnati to Louisville—to Nashville—to Sheffield, Ala.—to Memphis—to Little Rock—to Hot Springs—to Texarkana—to Dallas—to Lawton, Oklahoma—to Oklahoma City—to Wichita, Kansas—eleven consecutive days out of the sixteen, through the hardest part of the trip—and for five days after every other car on the tour had been penalized, not a single point could be assessed against the Chalmers "30"—the \$1500 car—\$1500 with magnet, Prest-O-Lite tank and gas lamps.

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The Chalmers "30" has never been defeated in any important motoring event by any car of its price and power class. The Chalmers "Forty" won the Detroit Trophy in the 1909 Glidden Tour. Chalmers cars have won more events of all kinds in proportion to the number entered than other cars.

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What more could you ask in any car at any price than you get in the medium-priced Chalmers?

We have never had so large a volume of business as we have now. There has never been so satisfying a demand for Chalmers cars as there has been since we announced our 1911 models. Yet this demand will not affect the Chalmers policy of building cars for quality, not quantity.

We suggest, therefore, that you place your order now, so as to be sure of getting the car that is your first choice. Chalmers cars are the first choice of those who look most carefully into the automobile question and know the most about automobile values.

1911 cars are now on exhibition. Deliveries are being made according to schedule.

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FRUIT PEST HAS ARRIVED

Mediterranean Fruit Fly Menaces Oranges and Limes—No Fruit to Other Ports.

That Oahu-grown oranges, limes and perhaps alligator pears and other fruits which have soft centers may be prohibited transportation to other island ports and to the Coast is likely, if a regulation of the Board of Agriculture, submitted to the meeting yesterday afternoon, is approved by Attorney-General Lindsay and Governor Frear.

It has been found that the Mediterranean fruit fly is present on Oahu, and is destructive to fruits which have a soft texture. This is a pest found in many parts of the world, and experiments have been carried on for some time here to decide if it was really the pest which was attacking oranges and limes in and around Honolulu.

These experiments have demonstrated that the pest is indeed here, and all precautions will be taken to keep it from spreading to other islands and to the Coast, should the board have power to prohibit such shipments.

The regulation formed for the approval of the Attorney-General and Governor provides a stiff penalty for any shipping concern taking any of the fruits, and will stop all such shipments if it is promulgated.

Superintendent Ehrhorn of the entomological staff of the department submitted the following report on this pest, which will be of interest to all fruit growers and others at all concerned in the fruit business:

"Honorable Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, T. H.

"Gentlemen: Since my report to you on the findings of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Honolulu and vicinity, and receiving your instructions regarding the sending of an official notice of the appearance of this pest to the State Commission of Horticulture of California, I beg to say that due notice has been sent to that commission, and a copy of my letter is submitted herewith. I have endeavored to trace the spread of the fruit fly as far as possible and to learn something from those who claim to have known of its existence here last season.

"The Mediterranean fruit fly is reported from the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea, Cape Colony, Natal, Azores, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil and Bermuda. It is reported as attacking oranges, lemons, limes, guavas, mangoes, peaches, sapote, loquat, eugenias and other soft-textured fruits. As far as I have been able to study this pest here, I have only been able to rear the fly from oranges and limes.

"From the report of various growers and from the present distribution of the pest we have come to the conclusion that the pest was introduced several years ago. Judge Cooper of Maunaloa reports that about three years ago he submitted affected oranges to the United States Experiment Station and the Board of Agriculture and that at that time the bluish on the fruit was considered only a bruise. This is not impossible, for when the fruit is first attacked and the larvae have not broken through the skin, so that juices issue, the affected part has a close resemblance to a bruise. Only on cutting open the affected portion and finding maggots, would any suspicion be aroused. Very often after the maggots have escaped, especially in this true of a very dry orange, the remaining dark spot resembles a bruise. Judge Cooper's observation of the condition of the fruit at that time tallies with his observations today, and we find the maggot present in great numbers. A party from Kalihi reports finding oranges with bruises (maggots) in August of last year and brought me specimens from the locality in the beginning of September of this year, from which I reared the fruit fly.

"April 2 of this year Mr. Blackman of Kaimuki brought in a few oranges which contained maggots of different size. These I placed in a breeding jar, and on April 7 I visited Mr. Blackman's place to further study the trouble. I procured more specimens and observed the melon fly rearing in the trees. From the material collected we reared mostly Drosophilids, which feed on fermenting juices, but we also reared one adult melon fly. Nothing further was thought of this matter, because we found that many of the oranges on the trees showed thorn injury, and we came to the conclusion that this had attracted the Drosophilids and the melon fly.

"On June 21 D. T. Fullaway of the U. S. Experiment Station brought an adult of the Mediterranean fruit fly into my office and reported finding it in his insectary, which is all screened with fine-mesh wire. He could not account for the appearance of the fly, and to his knowledge no materials of any kind had been brought in from outside countries. On account of this I again visited Mr. Blackman's place, the only place where oranges had been found infested with maggots, but failed to find any trace of further damage to his fruit. It was not until September of this year that it was definitely determined that the fruit fly was here, when Mr. Terry and Dr. Perkins of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Experiment Station found some adult flies on the window of the laboratory. Mr. Terry made a diligent search in several localities and found some oranges and limes on the slope of Punchbowl which were punctured and contained maggots. I also continued my investigations and found infested oranges in the vicinity of Makiki fire house, Kewalo, Kinau and Koonamoku streets. From all this material we succeeded in raising the adult Mediterranean fruit fly with many Drosophilids and a few Notoxogrammas, these latter only drawn to the fruit on account of fermentation and decay.

"On September 29 I reported the finding of the adult flies to Hon. Marston Campbell and suggested the advisability of keeping matters from the public until we had actually succeeded

in rearing the adult flies from the infested oranges in our breeding cages. At the last meeting of the board I was able to report definitely that we had reared the flies and recommended that we notify the California State Commission of Horticulture officially before this matter appeared through the newspapers. This has been done and I expect to receive an answer from California by the next mail.

"From my observations I may state that the Mandarin orange, lime and the common seedling orange appear to be attacked quite severely, whereas the navel orange is only slightly attacked. I have also failed to find any other fruits attacked by the pest, and further observations will be necessary to determine what damage this fly will do to our island fruits. There seems to be quite a discrepancy in the record of the food of this pest as reported by writers in various countries, and we shall no doubt be able to find out many new phases from our investigations.

"Now that the pest has established itself on Oahu, I would recommend that the board pass a resolution, if this can be done, to prohibit the shipping of Oahu-grown fruit to the other islands, and I have made a rough draft of such a regulation, which I herewith submit for your kind consideration. Further reports will be made from time to time as new observations are made. Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) EDW. M. EHRHORN.

"Superintendent of Entomology."

The meeting yesterday afternoon was of a routine nature, the usual reports being submitted.

One interesting point brought up was to have a discussion of forestry and conservation of water supply at the regular meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association which is to be held in Honolulu on November 16, and at which time several papers will be read dealing with these subjects.

Forester Hosmer has arranged a tentative program for the day, the exercises of which will be held in the Throne Room of the Capitol, and among those who have already signified their intention of speaking are Mr. Hosmer, Dr. Wilcox, Dr. Hobdy, Alonzo Gartley, W. O. Smith and Governor Frear. It is expected that there will be others, with whom arrangements will be made before the time of the meeting, and there is promise of a discussion of the conservation of the resources of the country more complete than at any meeting of any kind so far held.

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CHINA TOTTERS ON UPHEAVAL'S BRINK

Mutterings of Discontent Are Heard Throughout Provinces.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—China is declared to be on the verge of another upheaval similar to the Boxer uprising and the lives of foreigners are in jeopardy. Recent advice from government officials in China express the belief that an outbreak at any time would not surprise them. The State Department has instructed officials to maintain a close watch on the internal conditions.

All through the summer months there have been mutterings of discontent in some of the Chinese provinces, due to the rice famine, dynastic differences and dissatisfaction over acts of the Peking government as to foreign investments in China. Good harvests mitigated to some extent the gravity of the situation, but there is still a general feeling of unrest, according to personal letters received here from men on duty in that quarter.

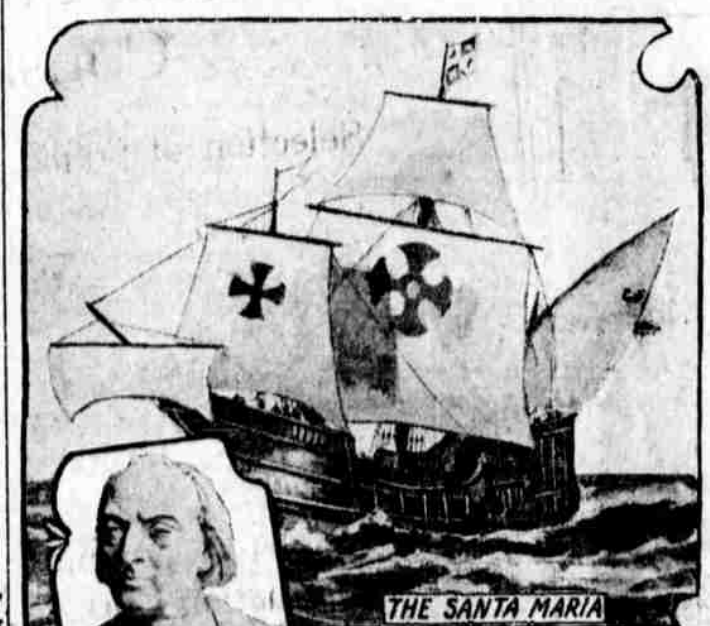
The army and navy are prepared for any emergency, but their readiness is solely a precautionary measure, it is said, and should not be taken as an indication of immediate danger.

Authentic advice from those charged with keeping in touch with the conditions indicate that the only thing lacking to parallel the present situation with that preceding the Boxer troubles, which drew into China the American forces as well as those of other nations, is the matter of organization, and that it only needs a leader to effect that.

Every vessel in the Asiatic fleet, as well as the military force at Manila, is prepared for almost instant action.

United States Minister Calhoun at Peking, who last May reported to the State Department the generally disquieting anti-foreign and anti-dynastic rumors, is keeping in close touch with the situation there, and the foreign consular body at Nanking early in the summer emphasized to the vicerey the importance of immediate protective measures.

COLUMBUS DAY WAS OBSERVED IN THIRTEEN STATES.



passed a resolution "setting aside the 12th day of October each year as a public holiday, to be known as Columbus day." The Governor, who was heartily in favor of the measure, signed it immediately, and the bill became a law. Other States that have made Columbus day a legal holiday are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. It will doubtless surprise many to know that there are no less than twenty-one statues and monuments to Columbus in America. There are six in Spain and seven in Italy. What is believed to be the first Columbus shaft erected in the United States is that in Baltimore. It is a hundred years old, and in the matter. On April 1, 1907, There is a fine bust of Columbus in both branches of its legislature the White House at Washington.

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